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this station July 1 and 2, previous to departure for New Orleans. Major Ives, chief surgeon, department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, notified this office that he was making reports of the yellow-fever situation at Santa Clara barracks to P. A. Surg. G. M. Guitéras, Matanzas, Cuba, therefore the subject will not be taken up at this office.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 3 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week; no contagious diseases reported in the city. Inspected 5 vessels at that port during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports 1 death in that city during the week; no contagious diseases reported; health of port good. Inspected 6 vessels at that port during the week. Two pieces baggage disinfected and passed; 30 pieces baggage inspected and passed; 34 health certificates issued to passengers; 291 barrels containing empty bottles disinfected previous to being loaded on the steamship *Heim*.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, July 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith inclose report for the sanitary condition of this port for the week ended July 7, 1900, and the mortuary statistics for the week ended July 4, 1900.

Yellow fever is steadily though not rapidly increasing. There have been 11 cases reported in July so far and 7 deaths, most of which, of course, are among cases reported in June. The disease is still mainly in and around that part of the Prado contiguous to Central Park, extending especially westward therefrom. Quite a number of cases, however, have occurred elsewhere, though only 2 in any relation to the water front, within a few squares of the Regla ferry landing.

The weather has been very bright and fine and cooler than usual and is said by Cuban physicians to be unfavorable to a rapid spread of the disease.

A considerable amount of work has been done on the harbor and a very considerable amount of baggage disinfected, out of all proportion to the number of passengers, so large a number of them coming from the part of the town where fever exists.

Respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report for week ended July 7, 1900.

OFFICE.

Passengers examined..... 294 | Passengers vaccinated 24

OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Vessels disinfected.....	6	Baggage disinfected for passengers,	
Viveros disinfected.....	8	pieces.....	299
Vessels inspected and entered.....	16	Number of immigrants.....	592
Vessels inspected and cleared.....	16		

Mortuary statistics for week ended July 4, 1900.

Bronchitis	6	Congestion of lungs	0
Congestion of brain	3	Meningitis	16
Enteritis	18	Malaria	3
Yellow fever	5	Sclerosis, arterial	10
Pernicious malarial fever	3	Tuberculosis	12
Valvular disease of heart	4	Deaths from all causes	137
Fatty degeneration of heart	6		

Yellow-fever mortality in Havana, 1884-1900—Statistics and deductions.

[By Surg. H. R. Carter, United States Marine-Hospital Service, chief quarantine officer of Cuba, submitted July 9, 1900.]

Since the beginning of 1884 the mortuary statistics of this city have been kept in this office. These were kept for the purpose of keeping informed of the prevalence of epidemic diseases, yellow fever and smallpox, but have extended of late years to include a number of others, and total mortality as well.

A clerk was sent each week to the Colon and Baptist cemeteries to copy the records of burial for yellow fever and smallpox for that week, the record being made for each day's burials. For yellow fever and smallpox, the place, as well as day of death, is always specified, which not only enabled us to tell in what part of the city the disease was most prevalent, but is a very considerable check on our collector of statistics as having to specify each place, street, and number, he would be little apt to make an erroneous record either of omission or commission.

There are 3 other cemeteries in the municipality of Havana besides the two mentioned: Calvario, Arroyo Naranja, and the Chinese. Of these, however, the last only has relation to the city of Havana as a port, the villages for which these cemeteries are used being 9 kilometers distant from Havana proper. They also add nothing to the reported yellow-fever mortality. The population contributory to the Chinese cemetery is in this city, and its omission lessens our total death rate (by from 4 to 10 per month in normal years and from 30 to 80 during the reconcentration) from what is proper for the city. Its omission is, however, without effect on the yellow-fever statistics, as an examination of its records (by Major Gorgas) shows but a single burial there of which the death is assigned to that cause from 1890 to 1898 inclusive.

The statistics above referred to as obtained from the cemeteries are especially those of the civilian population. The records of the deaths at the military hospitals (including both soldiers and sailors) were also thus obtained until 1895. After that we received daily reports from these hospitals, duplicates of those furnished the captain-general, giving the number of patients on hand, admitted, discharged, died, and remaining. These were received from an unofficial (but reliable) source up to the beginning of the war.

These military statistics are regarded as accurate, although, as will be seen, but little importance is attached to them.

The total mortality is simply the total number buried in the Colon and the Baptist cemeteries, and although slightly less (by the burials in the Chinese cemetery) than it should be, is *proportionally* correct, and shows the increase or fall of mortality correctly, and is given so that a comparison of the general mortality with that from yellow fever may be made.

So far as yellow fever is concerned, these statistics agree very closely with those which Major Gorgas, the chief sanitary inspector, has col-